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FACTS ABOUT **PEACE CORPS** SERVICE

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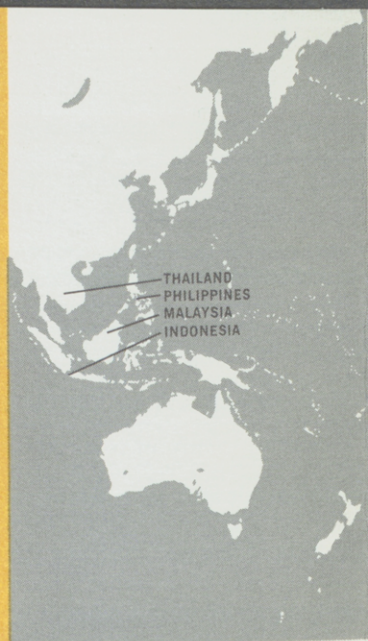
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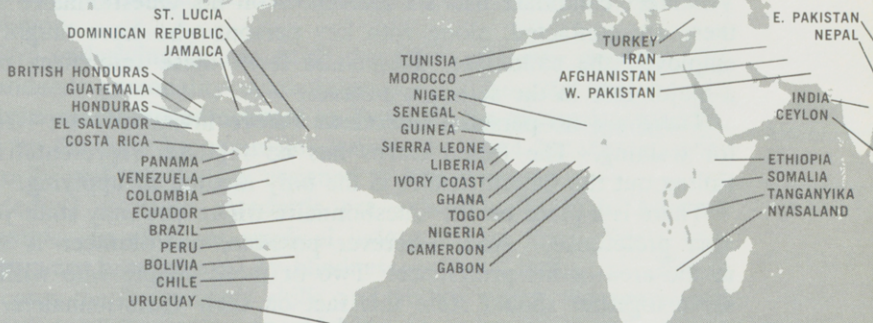
Objectives

Congress established the Peace Corps on September 22, 1961. Objectives defined by the Act for the Peace Corps are to promote world peace and friendship by making available to interested countries Americans who will:

1. Help the people of these countries meet their needs for trained manpower.
2. Help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served; and
3. Help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people.

Who are the Volunteers?

They represent a cross-section of the American people. They come from the cities, villages and farms of all 50 American states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam. Although the typical Volunteer is unmarried and about 25 years old, many married couples are now serving together overseas. Some Volunteers are as young as 18 — the minimum age — and several are over 60. In professional background, the Volunteers range from students who have yet to finish their education, to men and women who



Peace Corps Volunteers — representing every state in the Union — are now working on projects utilizing over 300 skills in 45 countries.

have temporarily left their careers in midstream, to others who have passed the normal age of retirement.

Volunteers who can teach — all subjects at all levels — are those most requested by developing nations. In particular demand are Volunteers with training in math and science. Persons with agricultural and farm backgrounds usually rank second in demand. But the list is endless — carpenters, brick layers, well drillers, nurses, doctors, engineers, surveyors, social workers, home economists, physical education instructors, etc. Liberal Arts graduates with no defined “skill” can perform many needed tasks. In fact, half the Volunteers now serving are Liberal Arts graduates. There are now more than 300 job categories.

How are Volunteers Selected?

Peace Corps selection is based on merit alone. The Peace Corps stands or falls on the Volunteers it selects. There is no “Peace Corps type.” Selection is made for individual projects and every project has particular requirements.

Volunteer candidates first fill out a Volunteer Questionnaire available from most Post Offices, the Washington Peace Corps Office, college Peace Corps Liaison Offices or United States Senators and Congressmen. The Questionnaire is numbered and information is coded on computers for fast reference. Each

Volunteer candidate lists six references on his Questionnaire and these are contacted, along with key persons who have taught or employed the candidate. Responses from these references play a major role in the selection process.

There are no personal interviews before invitations are issued for training. The Peace Corps has no regional representatives. Filling out the Questionnaire is the only method of applying.

There is a place on the Questionnaire where you may state your area preference. And, wherever possible, a Volunteer is sent to the area of his preference. Two or more people who wish to serve together should state this fact on their Questionnaires. If they qualify for the same area, every effort will be made to place them together.

Questionnaires should be submitted at least six months before the date of availability, if possible, and twelve months in advance is not too soon.

Volunteer candidates are then instructed to take the Peace Corps Placement Test. There is no passing score. Results merely help the Peace Corps Selection Division evaluate a candidate's abilities in certain specific skill areas. Applicants must submit the Questionnaire *before* taking the Placement Test. Your local Post Office, Civil Service Commission or Peace Corps headquarters can tell you the time, date, and place of tests.

If a thorough analysis of all of this material indicates that a candidate has the needed skill, maturity, motivation and character, an invitation to train for a project is issued. The candidate is free to accept or decline the invitation. He may state a preference for another country, or may ask that he be invited for another project at a later date.

Potential Volunteers are carefully evaluated and their talents, interests, hobbies, experiences, all are carefully matched with one of the many existing project requirements. Often, a potential Volunteer does not apply because he doesn't think that he possesses the necessary "skills." Peace Corps experience has shown that persons selected for training have the capacity and background enabling them to acquire a particular skill. During the ten to twelve weeks of training, the Peace Corps will make certain that you are trained for the job to which you will be assigned. It is the Peace Corps' job to make use of those interests, hobbies and experiences that a potential Volunteer brings with him to the training site.

While the training program is being conducted, the Civil Service Commission conducts a full background check on each Trainee.

The selection process continues throughout training, giving the Peace Corps a chance to form first-hand opinions of the candidate's qualifications to serve overseas.

Selection is made without reference to race, religion or political affiliation.

Two underlying factors guide the entire selection process. The candidate's personality characteristics must be such that he can make a successful adjustment to Peace Corps overseas standards, and by the time he completes training he must be able to satisfactorily perform the job assigned to him overseas.

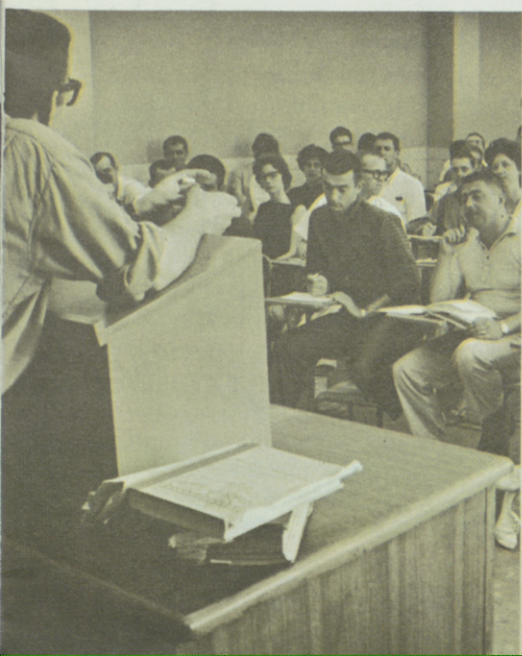
Medical selection standards are exceptionally high, but not inflexible. In all cases, medical judgments are final. Some Volunteers are handicapped by blindness, artificial limbs, etc. But in all cases the Volunteer's skills and ability match the needs and objectives of the project to which he was sent.

If a Trainee demonstrates during the training program that he fully meets the Peace Corps' standards, he is selected for the project. His status has thus changed from a candidate, to a Trainee, to a Peace Corps Volunteer.

How are they trained?

Volunteers receive intensive training designed to achieve one basic objective: to prepare them for effective service overseas. Most of the training takes place at a U. S. college or university where prospective Volunteers spend 60 or more hours a week in

Strengthening minds and bodies, Peace Corps training sessions combine classroom work with physical conditioning. While one group brushes up on American history, another perfects mountain climbing techniques.



study. Each training program is tailored for the specific country and project. Studies include the language of the host country, its history, geography, economy, traditions and customs, a review of American history, culture and institutions, and specialized training in each Volunteer's skill area. The college phase of the training usually lasts for about three months, but may vary with individual projects.

Some projects are trained by such groups as the National 4-H Foundation, the Experiment in International Living, CARE, the Research Institute for the Study of Man and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

After completing sessions at a college, university or private agency, training programs may be continued at one of the Peace Corps' three training sites in Puerto Rico and Hawaii. There, language study is intensified, field experience gained and physical conditioning programs completed. Training concludes with orientation in the host country before actual work begins.

Where are they at work?

Volunteers are now serving in:

AFRICA: Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia.

ASIA: Afghanistan, Ceylon, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sabah/Sarawak, Thailand, Turkey.

LATIN AMERICA: Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, St. Lucia, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Before they joined the Peace Corps, Volunteers earned their livelihood as teachers, farmers, nurses, engineers, brick layers, librarians, well drillers, auto mechanics, social workers, chemists and in a host of other occupations.

As Volunteers, they make use of their professional skills, as have:

— the commercial fisherman who are showing the fishermen of Togo (in West Africa) how to increase their catches and operate fisheries;

— the geologists who are searching for minerals in the interior of Tanganyika;

— the audio-visual specialists who are helping to make teaching films for the secondary schools of East Pakistan;

— the agricultural extension agents who are demonstrating to the farmers of the West Indian island of St. Lucia how to raise better livestock;

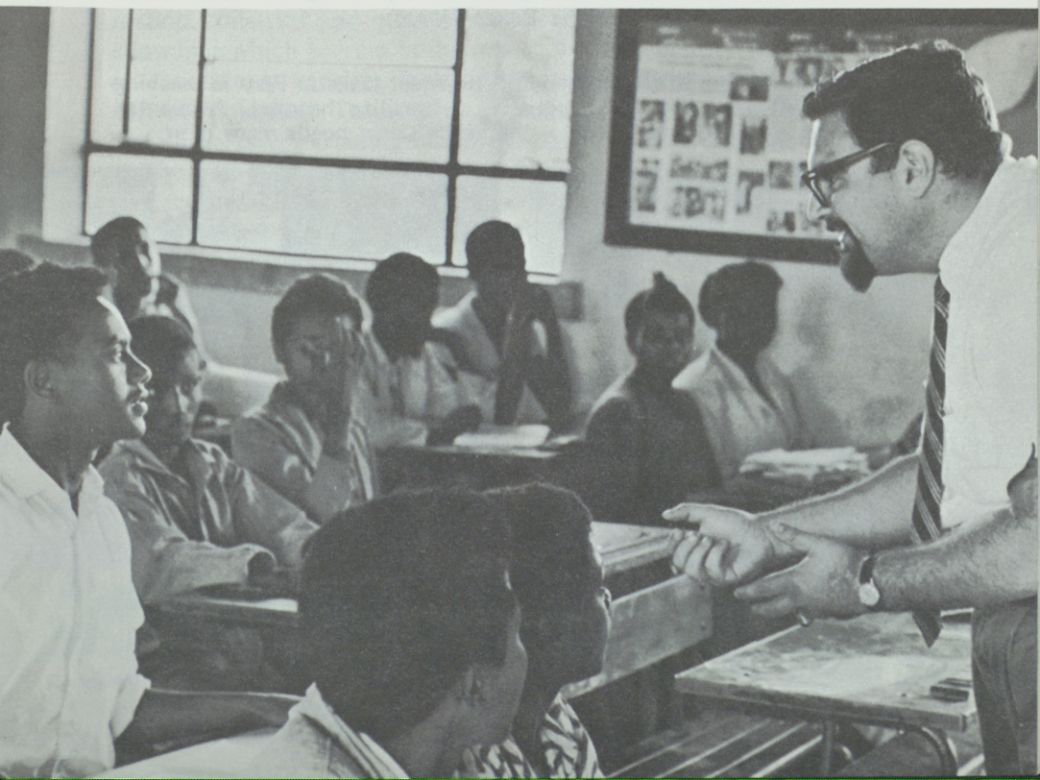
— the mechanics who are teaching vehicle repair in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan;

— the social workers who are helping to alleviate the misery of the people who live in the slums of Arequipa, Peru;

— the physical education instructors who are training the 1964 Olympics team in Thailand.

All of the Volunteers will most often work in their primary skill areas. But many find that their extra-curricular activities make significant contributions to achieving Peace Corps objectives. The idea that the Peace Corps can *only* use those people with highly technical specialties is untrue. While the Peace Corps makes use of people with special skills and aptitudes, more than half of all Peace Corps Volunteers are Liberal Arts graduates. For instance, liberal arts majors are eligible for many overseas teaching positions without needing a teaching certification or any previous teacher-training experience. The Peace Corps needs people to fill hundreds of different job categories.

Open faces, eager minds: Dennis Fox challenges class in Ethiopia. Many Peace Corps teachers are liberal arts graduates without prior teaching experience.



What about the draft?

Peace Corps service does not fulfill military obligations, although Volunteers are usually deferred during their term of service. Peace Corps service has been classified as being "within the national interest." All deferments, however, are determined by local draft boards. As a matter of Selective Service System policy, the classification of registrants in the Peace Corps is handled like all other registrants "engaged in activities in the national health, safety or interest." Deferment does not exempt Volunteers from future draft requirements, nor does it mean they could not qualify for further deferment after completing terms of Peace Corps service. Further deferment would depend upon such considerations as age, physical condition, marital status, the Selective Service regulations in effect when the Volunteer is released and the number of other persons eligible.

A Reservist must have completed his initial period of active duty or active duty for training in a military reserve unit, before he may be considered for service in the Peace Corps, unless his reserve contract does not call for active duty. Otherwise, reservists, and members of National Guard units, must wait until they have completed their initial period of active duty. Thereafter, as with any other individual who goes abroad to do useful work, any remaining weekly drill or summer camp obligation would be suspended while he is in the Peace Corps.

One of Susan Smith's community development tasks in Peru is teaching sewing. Theresa Ricks is a nurse in a Brazilian hospital. A talented amateur, a skilled professional — the Peace Corps needs many more.



What about language requirements?

Prior knowledge of a foreign language is desirable, but not required. For most projects, the Peace Corps will teach the Volunteer to be as proficient in a foreign language as is necessary to satisfactorily perform his job. However, English is spoken in some countries and knowledge of another language may not be necessary.

What is the term of service?

The Peace Corps term of service is approximately 24 months in length, normally including the two or three month training period. There are no programs involving a short tour of duty, such as a summer. Programs begin throughout the year.

What will Volunteers be paid?

They receive an allowance to pay for clothing appropriate to the job and climate, a living allowance to pay for food, housing, and incidental expenses — such as postage, cigarettes, books, recreation, toiletries and other personal items — and a readjustment allowance which accrues at the rate of \$75 a month for each month of satisfactory service, including training. During the training period, Volunteer Trainees receive meals, housing, medical care and all necessary training materials, plus \$2 a day expense money.

The living allowance is designed to let the Volunteer live at a level comparable to that of the people with whom he works. If he's a teacher in Ghana, he gets an allowance similar to the pay of a Ghanaian teacher. If he's a health worker in Bolivia, he gets about what a Bolivian health worker makes.

With the prior approval of the Peace Corps, Volunteers may allot a portion of their accruing readjustment allowance for continuing obligations, such as the support of a parent, insurance payments, loan payments, educational costs for members of their families, or other similar obligations.

What about transportation?

All necessary transportation will be provided between the Volunteer's home and training sites as well as to overseas posts. At

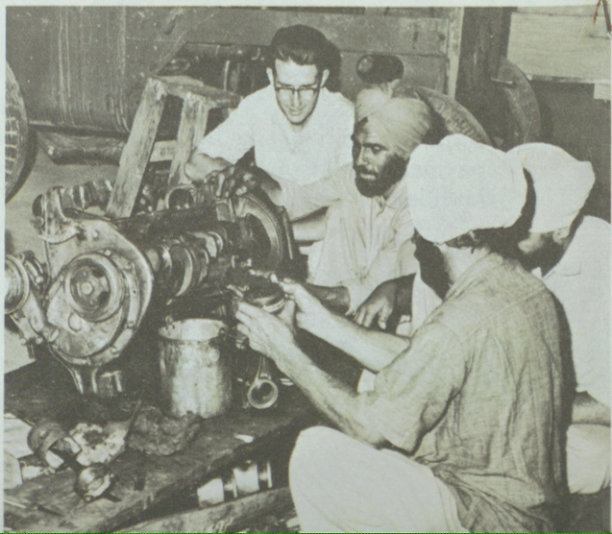


Bolivia: "You learn by doing." Mickey Melagon center, Rod Regan (right) work with farmer to master chicken coop construction from the foundation up.



Philippines: "The hours are long, the pay low, but there are light moments . . ." Between classes, remedial English teacher Charlotte Bailey shares a joke with some of her students.

India: "We're not do-gooders . . . we just believe in helping people help themselves." Herbert Hoffritz instructs students in gasoline engine maintenance at Government Agricultural College.





Nepal: "Most successes are measured in inches . . ." Glenda Warren trains local women who will in turn travel to rural areas to teach others.



Cyprus: "There's not much glory . . ." Ag extensionist Albert Boston works on pig breeding, helps to upgrade local hogs.



Sarawak: "It's not just one skill . . . but the awareness of many." Guy Priest, a secondary school teacher, works with students on a vegetable garden, one of several extra-curricular projects.

the end of Peace Corps service, transportation home is provided. However, upon separation, a Volunteer may request the cash equivalent of transportation home.

What about vacation?

Volunteers generally receive about ten days' leave at home after completing training and before going overseas. While overseas, Volunteers receive 45 days of leave and may seek approval to travel in nearby countries. Volunteers cannot return to the United States while on leave, except in cases of family emergency. They are encouraged to use their leave time in becoming better acquainted with the country in which they are working. For each day of leave, \$7.50 of leave allowance is paid to the Volunteer.

What about health care?

The United States Public Health Service has accepted responsibility for the health care of Volunteers. The first steps are appropriate physical and psychiatric examinations, immunizations and a thorough medical orientation provided during training. Volun-

A scholarly University of Wisconsin Ph.D. is an agricultural extension instructor in El Salvador. In Chile, a crew-cut youth from The Bronx teaches carpentry. Peace Corps "types?" It takes all kinds.



teers are given instruction in emergency first aid and taught the basic preventive measures which must be taken overseas. More specific health instruction is given during training in the host country. In the event of any disability resulting from illness or injury while in service, Congress has extended to each Volunteer coverage under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

Doctors detailed to the Peace Corps from the U. S. Public Health Service are assigned to countries where the Peace Corps has projects. They visit Volunteers periodically and provide medical care when it is required.

Who is in charge of Volunteers?

A Peace Corps Representative is assigned to each country or area. He handles relationships with the host country and is responsible for the well-being and performance of Volunteers. In most cases, the immediate supervisor of a Volunteer will be a host country official.

Can a Volunteer be dropped?

Yes. The Peace Corps has the right to terminate the service of any Volunteer at any time. This may be done for reasons of health, inadequate performance or poor conduct. In special circumstances a Volunteer may request reassignment within a country or to a different post. Such requests will be evaluated and, if desirable, fulfilled. In the past two and a half years only 6 per cent of the Volunteers in the field have not completed their two year assignments.

Marriage and pregnancy policies?

Married couples may serve together if both qualify for the same project (not necessarily the same job) and have no dependents under 18. In-service marriage of single Volunteers must have the prior approval of the Peace Corps Representative in charge of the project. Before approving a marriage, the Representative will consider such questions as what job changes would be necessary to accommodate the marriage. In any case, approval will not be granted when the future spouse has come from the U. S. or from some other country for the purpose of marrying a Volunteer, or when the Volunteer has left his assignment to return to the U. S.

or to go to another country in order to marry. If, for some reason, approval is not forthcoming, the Volunteer must resign if he still wants to marry.

Married couples who find they are to become parents must notify their Peace Corps Representative as quickly as possible. The Representative will consider the health hazards to the mother and child, prospects for the continued effectiveness of the Volunteers, and the plans for supporting the family. If the outlook is unfavorable in any of these areas, the Volunteers may be asked to resign.

In any case, the Peace Corps is not responsible for medical expenses resulting from the pregnancy and birth, for the health of the child after birth, or for the support of the child or family. No outside family help will be permitted. The readjustment allowance, however, may be used, provided this has the approval of the Representative.

What about taxes?

The readjustment allowance and some maintenance allowances are subject to federal income tax. Depending on state laws, some payments may be subject to state taxes. Generally, Volunteers are not required to pay income taxes in the country where they serve.

What about social security?

All Volunteers are covered by social security. Social security payments are taken out of the \$75 monthly readjustment allowance.

Insurance?

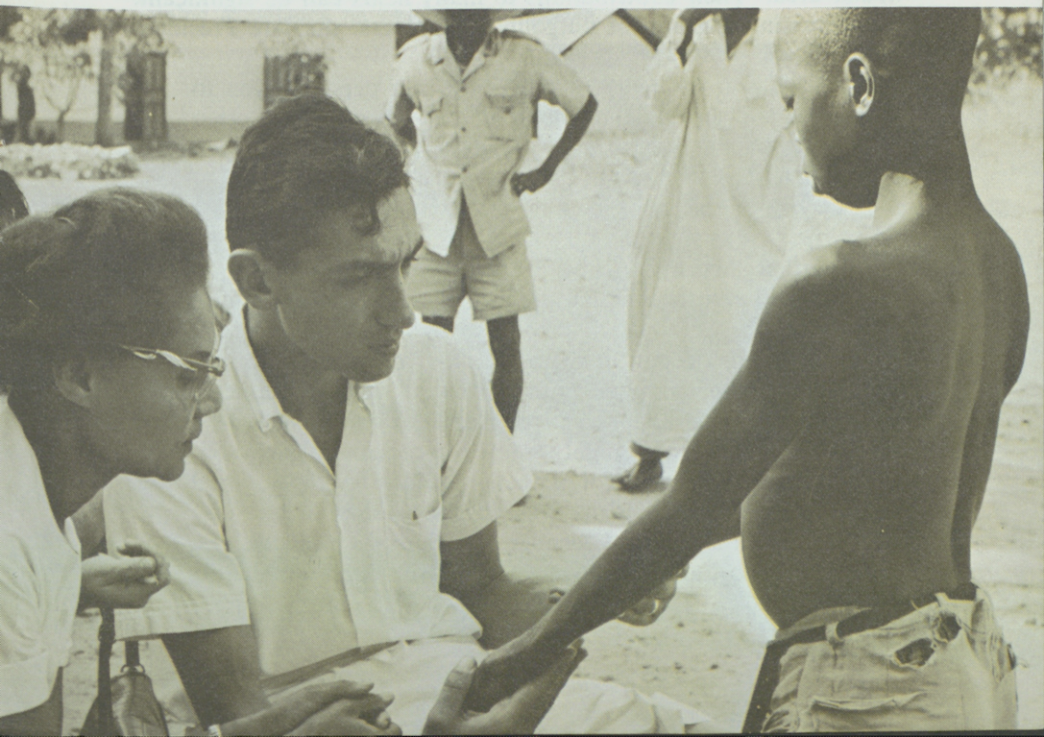
Upon enrollment in the Peace Corps, Volunteers are automatically insured for \$10,000, unless waived. The premium is \$1.20 per month and is deducted from the monthly readjustment allowance.

Student loans?

Interest and principal payments on National Defense Education Act Student Loans contracted after September 22, 1961, will be



Not only advisors, but "doers" as well, Peace Corps Volunteers are **aiding and teaching** wherever they serve. In Afghanistan, Dorothy Luketich (above) assists in a hospital and instructs student nurses. Dr. Merton Koenigsberger (below) uses skilled hands to examine a youth patient in a leper colony near Sokode, Togo.



suspended while the borrower is serving as a Volunteer. However, teaching in the Peace Corps will not reduce the debt as does teaching in the United States.

Civil Service?

If, when the Volunteer returns, he wants to seek career employment with the Federal Government, Peace Corps service can be used toward retirement and seniority.

What happens when a Volunteer completes his term of service?

He returns to private life. The extent to which a person's service in the Peace Corps widens his opportunities depends upon his initiative as well as upon the knowledge he has gained in two years' service to his country. Many new opportunities will open to men and women with actual experience abroad — careers in government, industry, labor and education. Returning Volunteers will know the language, culture, traditions and people of a particular area. Their contributions to many fields can be significant.

Addressing a group of outgoing Volunteers, the late President Kennedy said:

"I hope that when you get back we can persuade you to come and serve in the United States Government in other areas, particularly in the Foreign Service . . . I hope you will regard this as the first installment in a long life of service in the most exciting career in the most exciting time."

Edward R. Murrow, Director of the United States Information Agency, said returned Volunteers will be prime targets for USIA recruitment.

"One of our deepest concerns is with improvement of the caliber of personnel recruited into our foreign service," Murrow said. "Peace Corps 'graduates' will constitute a reservoir of people highly trained to the special demands of foreign service. If these people return to conventional civilian pursuits with their overseas experience cast merely as a pleasant recollection, then they themselves, this agency, and this country will have wasted a valuable asset."



A physics teacher in Nigeria and a community development worker in Malaya have a great deal in common. They both work long, hard hours and encounter daily frustrations. But they're also discovering what ingenuity and self-reliance mean. And they're learning new skills and gaining experience no where else available.



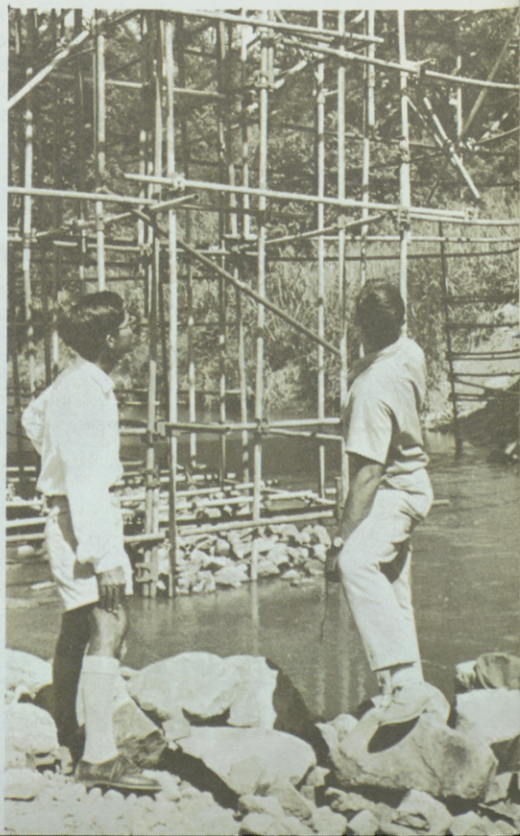
IBM President Tom Watson says that a Volunteer's experience will be valuable in any subsequent career.

"It seems clear to me," he said, "that members of the Peace Corps will be particularly employable when they complete their tours of duty. They will have demonstrated their ability to take on tough jobs under extremely difficult circumstances and to follow them through to their completion. There are never enough people of this kind available for any enterprise."

Peter Grace, President of W. R. Grace & Co. says:

"American business firms operating abroad require men and women who are intimately familiar with the people, the language, the customs and the conditions in which they work. The Peace Corps offers young Americans an excellent opportunity to acquire this kind of knowledge, to gain experience in adjusting themselves to a different environment and in adapting American techniques and methods of operation to local conditions."

Latin America, Africa, the Near East, Southeast Asia—in 45 overseas countries Peace Corps Volunteers are working on projects ranging from elementary education to bridge construction. They'll welcome your help.



PEACE CORPS INFORMATION FORM

Send us this card and we will send you information on the Peace Corps and how you can serve. You must be 18 but there's no upper age limit. There are hundreds of community action and teaching assignments that call for liberal arts graduates, but many projects don't require a college education. Surveyors, mechanics, nurses, farmers, engineers and other Americans with vocational training or experience are in demand all over the world.

Mr. Mrs. Miss _____

Address _____

Date of Birth _____ ☐ U. S. Citizen ☐ Non-Citizen
☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ No Dependents ☐ Dependents Under 18

Name of
School

Years
Attended

Major
Subject

Minor
Subject

Degree or
Certificate

High School _____

College _____

Other _____

Have you had college courses in math or science? ☐ No ☐ Yes, what courses? _____

What are your sports? _____

What sports could you teach? _____

Have you studied ☐ French ☐ Spanish ☐ Other _____ For _____ years

Have you grown up on a farm or had agricultural experience? ☐ No ☐ Yes

Have you been active in ☐ Scouting ☐ YWCA ☐ YMCA ☐ 4-H ☐ FFA

☐ FHA ☐ NFA ☐ Co-ops ☐ Other Organizations _____

☐ Currently employed ☐ Part-time employed ☐ Student ☐ Retired

What skills or job experience do you have? _____

When could you enter training for a Peace Corps assignment? _____

What area or country do you prefer? _____

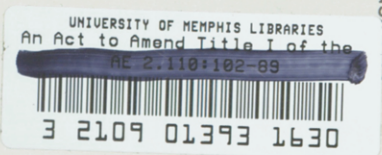
Do you want specific information: ☐ Agriculture ☐ Teaching ☐ Engineering
☐ Health ☐ Community Development ☐ Liberal Arts graduate.

PEACE CORPS FACTBOOK

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